

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 51

DECEMBER 3, 1936

No. 14

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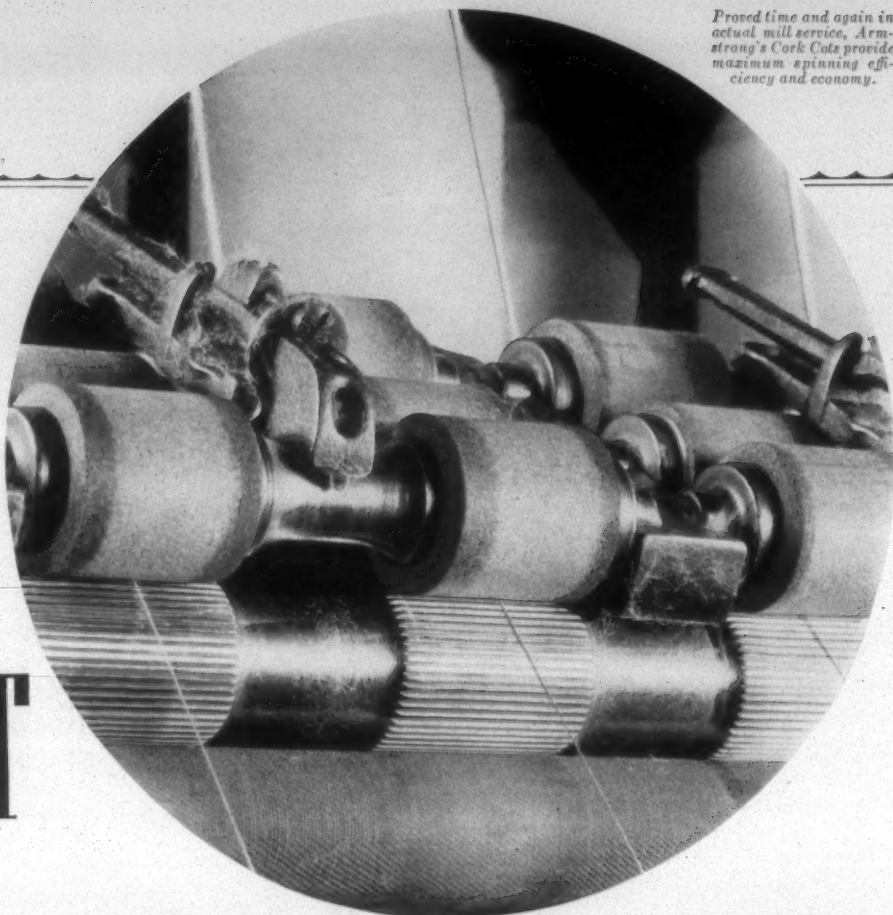
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Many improvements have been made in cork roll covering since Armstrong pioneered the first cork cot more than twenty years ago. The latest development is Armstrong's *Extra Cushion Seamless Cork Cot*. For complete information and samples of this new cork roll covering see your Armstrong representative or write direct to Armstrong Cork Products Co., Textile Division, 921 Arch St., Lancaster, Penna.



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ARMSTRONG'S EXTRA CUSHION SEAMLESS CORK COTS



ARMSTRONG HAS MADE CORK PRODUCTS SINCE 1860

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Tremendous Cotton Goods Business Brings Market Problems

By Prince M. Carlisle

THE tremendous business booked in cotton goods of all descriptions over the past several months has brought up a number of serious questions in Worth street, some of which appear to have been satisfactorily answered but some of which are still somewhat bothersome.

November's total volume in print cloths probably was better than 200 per cent of production, even though there were some weeks in which sales were not much better than a single weeks' production. Meanwhile, the trading in sheetings, which had been less spectacular than that in print cloths, has swung into better volume, and other divisions which had participated mildly in the upswing have now reached heavy trading volume.

The earliest question produced by the heavy sales was whether there would be a serious temptation to increase operations beyond the old code limits. Latest reports are to the effect that deviations from code levels are minor, and generally speaking, it can be said that the industry as a whole is sold on the idea that anything more than two-shift operations are impractical and unprofitable. This was for a time a real threat to the market, because buyers were fearful of entering heavy long-term commitments in the face of any probability of sharp increases in production might, which flood the market with goods. This fear is now definitely out of the way.

Similarly, there had been some worry over the possibility that higher prices and better business would bring back into operation a sizeable percentage of the idle spindles of the industry, but this has not up to now developed. The only appreciable indication of new production is the leasing of some of the old Amoskeag units by Pacific Mills, presumably for the production of gray print cloths to be finished at Pacific's nearby Lawrence, Mass., plant. When this production gets under way, Pacific will be a smaller buyer of print cloths, and to this extent the shortage of productive facilities to meet the new volume of demand will be alleviated. Few in the market believe that this is of sufficient significance to cause any disruption of the market or even a reversal of the trend.

TREMENDOUS BACKLOG OF ORDERS

The fact is that the mills have a better backlog of unfilled orders than any but the older merchants can re-

member. If print cloth mills are making about 30,000,000 yards a week, which is believed to be fairly accurate, they have unfilled orders which amount to about 390,000,000 yards. Theoretically, this means they could run for 13 weeks without a single order before stocks would exceed unfilled orders. Many of these orders, however, call for deliveries beyond that 13-week period, several substantial commitments having been made for deliveries through next June.

IF REVERSAL COMES

One of the unsolved questions that bothers traders in Worth street is what is going to happen when and if the current trend is reversed. There is no likelihood of any reversal in the near future, but with 390,000,000 yards of orders for print cloths alone on the books, traders become nervous. They wonder what percentage of this yardage might be thrown back on the market in the event that some influence, either in or out of the market, were to develop to cause prices to slip backward. The only possibility that anyone can see at the moment is that war might break out in Europe, throwing an embargo on shipments of raw cotton, thus bringing a break in raw cotton prices and a reflection in gray goods. This is a remote possibility, but it is nevertheless the cause of some worry.

LEGISLATIVE POSSIBILITIES

An equally serious problem of an entirely different nature has been discussed in the last week or two. Despite the general wage advance which has just gone through, some traders believe that labor and Government are going to be annoying in 1937. The Roosevelt landslide has been interpreted by labor leaders, rightly or wrongly, as approval of the Administration's labor policies, which have been distinctly liberal. Some in Worth street believe that either a new Ellenbogen bill, general legislation looking toward shortening of working hours, or other laws placing restrictions on the free operation of business may be proposed and given serious consideration in the next Congress. The ultimate effect of such a development would be two-fold—it would be apt to increase costs, and also it would be apt to reduce forward buying, since the uncertainty about the future which became so

(Continued on Page 25)

Mill Profits Small Last Year

COTTON textile manufacturing companies covered in the Federal Trade Commission's latest report on its investigation of the textile industry were, on the whole, more prosperous during the last half of 1935 than during the preceding six-month period, according to data contained in the report.

The report analyzes labor cost, profits and investments of 613 cotton textile companies and establishments, including manufacturers of thread, cordage and twine, for the July-December, 1935, period. It is another of the series of reports made by the commission as a result of its textile industry investigation, being conducted pursuant to an executive order of September 26, 1934, and supplemental authorizations for continuing the inquiry.

AVERAGE SOME PROFIT

All computations showing rates of return on investment are made on a semi-annual basis for six-month periods and after the elimination of good will and appreciation shown in company reports to the commission.

Three of the groups covered, the spinning, the combined spinning and weaving, and the stock dyeing and finishing companies, each averaged some profit on textile investment for the last half of 1935, whereas they averaged a loss for the first half of that year. Two of the groups, weaving companies and thread manufacturing companies, showed, on the average, smaller returns for the last half of 1935 than for the first half. The other three groups, the commission dyeing and finishing companies, those finishing and spooling thread, and the cordage and twine manufacturers, sustained losses for the last half of 1935, although they showed some returns during the last six months of that.

The report contains a detailed analysis of manufacturing and selling costs and the profit per pound or per square yard for those companies which manufactured only one of the several general types of goods and were able to supply poundage or yardage figures. Such data are available for only a limited number of companies which spin, weave, or spin and weave cotton goods. In the report is a comparison of the rates of return, the more important elements of cost and a distribution of the sales dollar for the six six-month periods from the beginning of 1933 to the end of 1935.

The number of companies covered is about 3 per cent smaller than the total covered in the report for the first half of 1935. The reduction was due in large part to the fact that some companies were either permanently out of business or, for some other reason, not operating during the last six months of 1935, while others filed their reports too late to be included. The 613 companies reported they were operating spindles in excess of 60 per cent of the total in place in the United States, and about 78 per cent of the total looms in place.

SPINNING COMPANIES

Cotton spinning companies, numbering 109 and having a combined textile investment of more than \$63,300,000,

or an average of more than \$580,000 a company, are included in the report, as compared with 113 companies reporting for the first six months of 1935. The net aggregate income on the textile business of the 109 companies, before payment of interest and income taxes, was \$730,430 for the last half of 1935, representing an average return of 1.15 per cent. An average loss of 1.34 per cent was reported by 113 companies during the first half of 1935. For the 109 companies, the proportion of their total mill cost represented by raw material was 48.14 per cent; processing tax, 10.39 per cent, and labor cost, 24.86 per cent. These proportions were only slightly different from those represented by the same items in the preceding half-year period.

The net profit on total sales of this group amounted to 1.68 per cent as against a loss of 2.78 per cent during the preceding six months.

WEAVING COMPANIES

Whereas 72 cotton weaving companies were covered in the preceding report, there are included in the present report 64 companies having a total textile investment in excess of \$21,500,000, or an average of about \$336,000 a company, on which they earned an average semi-annual rate of .32 per cent. This is in contrast with a return of .81 per cent for the 72 companies during the first six months of 1935. The proportion of their mill cost going into raw material was 62.64 per cent, as compared with 62.19 per cent for the preceding half-year period. Labor represented 23.47 per cent, as compared with 23.30 per cent in the period from January to June, 1935. These weaving companies, as a group, showed a profit of .39 per cent on sales. Those included in the preceding six-month report had a profit of .48 per cent.

COMBINED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

This group of combined spinning and weaving companies is said to be the most important of the cotton textile manufacturers, having not only a larger number of companies but also a larger textile investment per company. The textile investment for the 295 such companies supplying data amounted to more than \$710,000,000, the average exceeding \$2,400,000 a company. On this investment, the companies had an average return of .63 per cent for the last six months of 1935. The average loss for the 302 companies reporting during the first half of 1935 was 1.63 per cent.

Raw material absorbed 45.49 per cent of the total mill cost of the 295 companies, as compared with 43.25 per cent for the preceding period, while labor accounted for 27.37 per cent, approximately the same as for the first half of 1935. The companies covered in the present report, with total net sales in excess of \$377,000,000, had a combined net profit of more than \$3,330,000, or .88 per cent.

Eight stock dyeing and finishing companies furnishing information for the last half of 1935 reported a return of .63 per cent on their textile investment of over \$9,300,-

000. This compared with a loss of 1.01 per cent for 11 companies reporting in the first half of 1935. An increase in labor cost resulting from a 10 per cent reduction in hours or a direct wage increase of 11.11 per cent would have converted a profit of .94 per cent on sales into a loss of .33 per cent.

A loss on their textile investment of .12 per cent was reported by 87 commission dyeing and finishing companies, as contrasted with a return of 1.21 per cent for 84 companies reporting in the first half of the year.

THREAD, CORDAGE AND TWINE

Eighteen thread manufacturing companies reported a return of 2.91 per cent on their textile investment, as compared with 4.24 per cent for a similar but not identical number reporting for the first half of 1935. This group earned larger rates of return on the textile investment for each of the six half-year periods from January, 1933, to December, 1935, than were earned by any of the seven groups of cotton textile companies, with the single exception of the cordage and twine group for the six months ended December 31, 1933.

Seventeen companies engaged in finishing and spooling thread showed a loss of 0.72 per cent, as contrasted with a return of 0.67 per cent for sixteen companies for the first half of 1935.

A loss of 0.1 per cent was shown by fifteen companies manufacturing cordage and twine, as contrasted with a profit of 0.74 per cent for fourteen companies in the first half of 1935.

Larger Textile Sales Volume Through Lower Distribution Costs

CAN the cost of distribution of textiles, and their cost to the ultimate consumer, be reduced sufficiently by more general integrated vertical control of manufacturing and selling to increase and stabilize demand upon a sales volume more nearly proportional to the productive capacity of the industry? This was one of the important questions that manufacturers and merchants carried with them after hearing the address of Deaan Jos. H. Willits, of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, at the recent dinner of U. S. Institute for Textile Research in New York. Dean Willits explained publicly for the first time the plans and objectives of a survey of trends in the organization of textile production and distribution.

The survey is being conducted for and financed by the Textile Foundation, under the sponsorship of the Committee on Economic Research of the Institute for Textile Research. Co-operating with this committee are the officials of the following 12 textile trade associations: Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., International Association of Garment Manufacturers, National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics, National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, National Federation of Textiles, Inc., National Fabrics Association, Underwear Institute and Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, Inc.

The committee of U. S. Institute for Textile Research which suggested and organized the survey has the following membership: Fessenden S. Blanchard, chairman, Pacific Mills; Paul T. Cherington, consulting economist; Stanley B. Hunt, Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.; W. H. Turner, Marshall Field & Co.; H. V. R. Scheel, consulting economist; D. G. Woolf, editor, *Textile World*; A. W. Zelomek, economist, Fairchild Publications.

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

As explained by Dean Willits in his address the inquiry is centering on those developments in organization which have involved on the one hand sellers endeavoring to achieve control over their markets, and on the other hand buyers attempting to achieve control over their sources of supply. For example, some weavers licensed users of their fabrics and others have gone so far as to establish their own cutting plants; and at the same time retailers have established close contacts with garment factories and cloth mills, and cutters with weavers or converters. In other words, the study is being focused on those developments in textile production and merchandising which involve vertical integration, either formally through ownership or informally through contractual arrangements. These developments are being appraised for what they may reveal about the factors which make for success or failure of vertical organization in textiles and the results obtained from such organization.

The report is being based upon an analysis of the experience of those companies both inside and outside of the textile industry which have tried some form of vertical organization or merchandising in the last ten to fifteen years, and will range from yarn producers in the case of all except industrial goods. In analyzing company experience care is taken to distinguish between those factors which appear to have industry-wide influence and those which seem peculiar to individual companies. As a background for this intensive study, some consideration is being given to the forces which appear to have generated the present set-up for producing and marketing textiles and textile products, and the extent to which these forces may affect vertical integration where it is now under way.

With the initiation of the study in July the Industrial Research Department of the Wharton School began a series of interviews with individuals qualified to advise upon the general conduct of the study and upon the companies which ought to be included in the case analysis. Conferences were held first with the members of the sponsoring committee individually, followed by discussions with the presidents or managing directors of the twelve co-operating textile trade associations. These conferences were followed by interviews with a number of executives in the various textile industries who were known to have given considerable thought to the problems of production and distribution organization in their respective industries. In addition the study has been discussed with clothing manufacturers, retailers, factors, and others well informed on some phase of textile marketing or production. Much interest has been expressed in the study by those interviewed and all have evidenced a willingness to co-operate.

Murchison Urges Agreement With Japan On Cloth Imports

A FLEXIBLE agreement with respect to trade between the United States and Japan, with particular reference to cotton textiles but not confined to a single commodity, was proposed before the American-Japanese Trade Council of the National Foreign Trade Convention at a meeting in Chicago at the Stevens Hotel by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison.

While the plan might at first sight be termed restrictive, Dr. Murchison, who is president of the Cotton Textile Institute, and who plans to accompany a mission of American cotton textile executives to Japan shortly to work out such an agreement, declared that it should spring from understanding which reaches beyond the two governments concerned to the industries and peoples directly affected.

"Whatever arrangement is arrived at," he declared, "should be flexible in character, either through the medium of frequent renewals or through the operation of a permanent administrative commission composed jointly of representatives from both industries. The objective must be something more than mere control of volume. Aggregate volume is less important than a carefully calculated distribution of volume over many commodity classifications. In the situation under review, it is likewise important that the matter of price, as far as imports are concerned, be not left entirely to competitive determination. When price differences on similar goods are as great as from 25 to 50 per cent, the effect upon the domestic price structure is out of proportion to the volume of trade, and even the Japanese exporter is the loser in that he could obtain a much higher price without destroying values."

Dr. Murchison outlined the importance of Japanese-American trade, declaring it is more important than the monetary volume involved. No one questions, he said, the importance to the United States of our sales of cotton to Japan, and "by the same token," the importance to Japan of our purchases of raw silk is recognized. "No adverse development," he declared, "which would tend to jeopardize this mutually necessary and mutually profitable trade should be tolerated by the people of either country."

Chief element in the explanation of the upward curve of Japanese textile exports during the depression period when other nations suffered drastic downward changes in exports, is the labor factor, Dr. Murchison said. In terms of the dollar, Japanese labor costs are so much lower than American labor costs that "any appreciable margin or error in the computation is not significant. It is enough to say that the hourly wage in the United States for the average worker is in excess of an entire

way's wage of the average Japanese worker." He pointed out that this comparison by no means imputes a lower standard of living in Japan, but "from the standpoint of international trade, the true elements of cost are those which determine the price in the currencies of the importing countries."

COST DISPARITY UNPRECEDENTED

He reviewed the more highly integrated character of the Japanese agencies of control, and "a more active interest by the Government of Japan in the welfare of industry per se."

The unprecedented disparity in cost is so great as to be "wholly beyond the compensatory and corrective devices customarily used by industrial nations in the adjustment of import activities to the conditions of domestic trade and manufacture."

This feature of the situation requires, Dr. Murchison declared, a new approach to a new problem. He cited the investment in the cotton textile industry here of about \$1,000,000,000 and its employment in excess of 400,000, and called it "fallacious to argue that a great structure such as this should be permitted to collapse on the theory that those of us who remain solvent and employed can henceforth purchase their goods more cheaply. The theory of competitive costs, if carried to its logical conclusion as between mature industrial countries and new countries such as those of the Far East with their vast population, resources and lower living costs, would imply the desirability of shifting all of the manufacturing activity in the first group to the second; or, as the only alternative, a forced scaling down of the wages in the mature countries until they could compete successfully with those which are new."

Dr. Murchison rejected the theory that trading policy with each country should be shaped according to our sales to that country. Under such a theory, he said, "we would be expected to increase our purchases from Japan to a point equivalent to that country's purchases from us. A broader application of this theory would mean the virtual exclusion of Japan from the Philippines and most of the Latin-American countries, since Japanese purchases from these areas are tremendously lower than here sales."

The tariff approach would be ineffective, since the most favored nation policy would require that increases in tariffs on Japanese goods would apply on those of other countries and "general increases would quickly become prohibitive against most countries and leave Japan virtually alone as a supplier of manufactured goods to the United States."

(Continued on Page 34)

**"WE PREFER
H & B
LONG DRAFT"**

Says a New England
Mill after Two Years
of comparative
testing . . .

SIMPLICITY
THE SECRET OF
EFFICIENCY

For two years a large New England mill has been making comparative tests (on a comprehensive manufacturing scale) of the three major types of long draft spinning, with respect to strength and quality of yarn, maintenance cost of machinery and return on investment.

Recently the management of this mill informed us that, all things considered, they prefer H & B Four Roller Long Draft to other types of long draft.

H & B Long Draft's maintenance cost is about the same as that of a three-roller system and it also compares very favorably with the latter as to ease of cleaning.

H & B Long Draft does not hamper the natural movement of the fibres. It permits the longer fibres to assume their natural po-

sition at the core of the yarn, thus preserving strength and uniformity. It controls a large percentage of the shorter fibres, but at the same time prevents "plucking" and permits fly (and other waste) to fall clear, so that it can not bunch up and is not carried into the yarn.

Other advantages of H & B Four Roller Long Draft and the reasons for these advantages are given in a descriptive folder, which will be mailed on request.



This southern installation effected a 25% increase in production and a 20% increase in breaking strength. Further details on request.



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FOUR ROLLER LONG DRAFT SYSTEM

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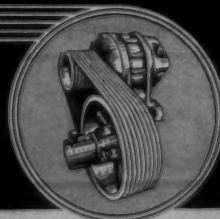
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M I L W A U K E E W I S C O N S I N

Chas. H. Stone Has Tenth Anniversary

CHAS. H. STONE, INC., of Charlotte, recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of the organization, which began business in November, 1926. From a small beginning, the company has grown to be one of the most important manufacturers and distributors of textile and industrial chemicals in the South.

Chas. H. Stone, president and founder of the company, began his business at his home in Charlotte. Later he rented office space uptown and then leased quarters on First street.

Before the end of 1927, John David Hunter, now a vice-president and director in the company, joined the organization. In 1928, Hugh Puckett began work in the office and then went into the field as a contact man. He is now also a vice-president and director. Miss Ethel Hayes, now assistant treasurer, joined the company also in 1928.

The growth of the business demanded larger office and



Chas. H. Stone

warehouse facilities, and in 1929, the present home of the company, a three and one-half story building, was erected at 822 South Morehead Street. During this year, C. L. Robinson, now assistant secretary, began work with the company, as did John B. Williams, secretary.

In 1930, the dyestuffs department of the business was sold to Calco Chemical Company, and the staff of that organization was installed in the Chas. H. Stone Building.



Air View of Chas. H. Stone Chemical Works



Home of Chas. H. Stone Company, Charlotte

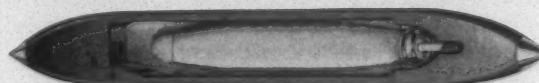
The company entered manufacturing operations in 1932 when a small sulphonating unit was installed in the warehouse. Increasing business in this department resulted in the building of a separate unit for this work, the plant being located on a site running from the Wilkinson Boulevard to the Southern Railway. The original plant was doubled in size in 1933 and two stories have been added to the building at 822 West Morehead.

C. O. Padgett and Frank Blackwelder later became members of the staff at Chas. H. Stone, Inc.

Mr. Stone and his associates are being congratulated upon the fine record the company has experienced during the first ten years of its existence.

New Flat Bobbins and Shuttles

The U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., of Lawrence, Mass., is now offering to the trade a flat bobbin and shuttle for weaving silk and rayon. The flat bobbin, which takes a considerably larger package than a round bobbin, is supplied with a velvet finish or enameled for conditioning.



The new flat U S Shuttle, which is of a size and construction to carry the flat bobbin most efficiently, is equipped with the well known Paterson tension or the Unit tension for shuttle-changing looms. The Unit tension mechanism can be adjusted to any tension desired and eliminates the use of mops, felts and elastics. It gives positive tension on the first pick and every pick in plain, box or shuttle-changing looms. It is available in dogwood or fibre clad and in both right and left-hand shuttles.

Points On Loom Fixing

THE following points on loom fixing were prepared by C. O. Cronic, overseer of weaving at the Manchester Plant, Callaway Mills, Manchester, Ga., as an aid to the fixers in doing better work. The list will doubtless prove valuable in other mills.

1. When warp is out look loom over well.
2. Tighten all loose parts.
3. Clean out temples and thread cutter.
4. Oil every oil hole on loom.
5. See that harness cams are O. K.
6. Don't oil so as to spatter oil on yarn or cloth.
7. Be sure to set harness.
8. See that the loom is transferring right.
9. See that the feeler is working correctly.
10. See that the warp is not too tight.
11. Keep warp regular when running.
12. Do everything possible to keep loom from making breakouts.
13. Use wiping cloth when working on loom so as not to get oil on cloth.
14. Do your best to keep down seconds.
15. When tying on warps use care not to break out threads, or tangle drop wires.
16. Run your warp as long as weaver can make good cloth.
17. Don't make any more waste than possible.
18. When cutting out warp always put on clean tie threads.
19. Don't throw white waste on the floor.
20. Always take waste to waste box.
21. Be as prompt as possible in tying on the warp. This will help the weaver in his pay, and will also help production.
22. When passing up and down the alleys be on the watch for anything that may be wrong.
23. Speak to the weavers about making seconds.
24. Tell weavers not to run looms that are making seconds but to have loom fixed.
25. Tell weavers to watch for cut marks.
26. When putting on new parts always see that they fit well before tightening up. If you don't fit the new part it is likely to break.
27. See that the belt shifts off tight pulley promptly.
28. See that the loom starts promptly when handle is pulled on.
29. See that the cloth wind works well so that the cloth will not lap up and break gear and make more work for the fixer.
30. See that loom picks right.
31. See that harness is correctly timed in order to prevent seconds.
32. See that pickers are parallel. If not the loom will wear out the shuttles and make bad cloth.
33. One harness eye too high will cause kinky filling.
34. Too much power on loom will cause kinky filling.
35. Shuttle bouncing will cause kinky filling.
36. Filling fork going too far through the grate will cause kinky filling.
37. Too much twist will cause kinky filling.
38. Harness out of time will cause kinky filling.
39. Filling direct from spinning frame will kink.
40. Dry filling will kink.
41. Fork grate stopped up with waste will make thin places.
42. If shuttle bounces the feeler will not work well and cause the filling fork to hang and knock filling.
43. When shuttle does not go up in shuttle box the feeler will not work, it will run all the filling off the quill and this will make shuttle marks, mispicks and thin places.
44. When the shuttle doesn't go up in shuttle box under battery it is liable to cause a breakout.
45. Shuttle feeler should be set so it will protect on the change so as to prevent breakouts, or bad changes.
46. If sword is loose it will make thin places.
47. If pittman arms are loose they will cause poor changes and thin places.
48. If eccentric stud is loose on battery end it will make breakouts.
49. If eccentric studs are loose they will cause thin places.
50. If harness is too low it will make wavy cloth.
51. When loom makes a change the shuttles should go just deep enough in box to allow the quill of filling in the battery to be just one ring behind the ring of the quill of filling in the shuttle. If the picker wears and lets the shuttle go deeper than this the bobbins will go down the spring clamp which will make a breakout, or break the transferer or the bunter. If it does not break the transferer or the bunter it will throw the small end of the bobbin down the big end up so the bobbin hangs in shuttle going out and most of the time it either makes a breakout or breaks the quill or breaks the shuttle.
52. In putting on new picker don't wear it out boring hole.
53. Keep leather behind picker stick so that the shuttle will not go too deep.
54. Don't tighten your friction on let-off. Leave the friction just tight enough to keep from whirling around.
55. Always see that whip rolls are level and see that sand are level and see that reed cap is tight.
56. See that let-off driving rod is kept tight and always up on sword.
57. Keep all thread cutters cutting.
58. Inspect dobby head each time warp is out for worn parts.
59. Keep beam lock up so beam will not be jumping.
60. Keep brakes in good shape.
61. You are responsible for looms on section being kept up mechanically and kept clean.

Carded Yarn Meeting

Executives of carded yarn mills were attending a meeting in Charlotte as this issue went to press. The meeting opened on Thursday afternoon, there was a dinner session that evening and a session on Friday morning.

The meeting was sponsored by the Cotton-Textile Institute. Owing to the time at which it was held it could not be reported in this issue.

Mrs. Reeves Honored

Brunswick, Ga.—Mrs. Richard E. Reeves, of New York, was elected honorary vice-president of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., at the organization's three-day meeting at Sea Island Beach, officials made known following the semi-annual meeting of the board of directors.

Mrs. Reeves is the widow of the founder of the Hunter Manufacturing Company, which organization was the predecessor of Southeastern Cottons, now comprising some 40 mills.

Other new officers chosen were: John Leatham, of Summit, N. J., vice-president; Frank Mountcastle and S. C. Albaugh, of New York City, assistant vice-presidents; Elroy Curtis and Howard E. Coffin, of New York, president and chairman of the board, respectively, were re-elected with other officers who have served during the year just closed.

OBITUARY

C. RANDOLPH BENNETT

C. Randolph Bennett, treasurer of Frank P. Bennett Company, of Boston, publishers of the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*, died in a hospital in Boston, following injuries received in an automobile accident. His skull was fractured when the car skidded into a concrete abutment.

Mr. Bennett had been associated with the textile industry over a long term of years and was regarded as one of the best informed men on textile conditions in the country. During his connection with the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* he made frequent trips to the South and had numerous friends in the mills in this section who will learn of his passing with much regret.

Mr. Bennett is survived by two brothers, E. Howard and Frank P. Bennett, Jr., Mrs. Bennett, one son and one daughter.

JOHN P. HALLMAN

Spartanburg, S. C.—John P. Hallman, Sr., 47, well-known resident of Spartanburg and salesman for the Moreland Size Company, died at a local hospital after an illness of two weeks.

Mr. Hallman was born and reared in Gaffney. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a Mason. For the past eight years he had traveled in South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia for the Moreland Size Company. Before that time he was a mill overseer. He was well known and well liked over his territory.

Move U S Bobbin & Shuttle Plant

Lawrence, Mass.—The U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., which has had a manufacturing plant here for many years, will soon move its Manchester, N. H., unit to this city.

Included in the Manchester unit is the main office and when the move is made the office will be located in the former Walton Shoe Company building at Haverhill and West streets. The company recently acquired the building which comprises 80,000 feet of floor space.

The unit that will be transferred to this city makes fittings for products manufactured at the local bobbin and shuttle plant. Many of the 100 workers will come to this city.

This city will become the hub for the business activities of the firm, which has offices and plants in Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Monticello, Ga., and Wiloughby, Vt. The firm also maintains offices in Providence, Philadelphia and Charlotte, N. C.

PRE-TESTED for YOUR Protection

Every roll of Charlotte Belting is tested and restretched at the factory, by running the belt under tension over a series of pulleys. This reduces the amount of "take-up" after installation and discloses any imperfections in manufacture, thus insuring a belt as nearly perfect as can be made.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting

HOUGHTON STANDARD TOPS

for Rayon and Wool Blends

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

235 Summer St.

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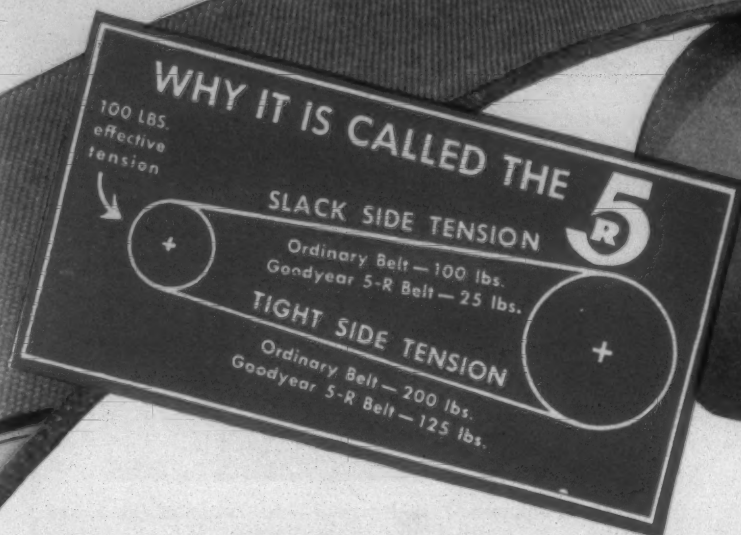
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THE SENSATIONAL
NEW 5^R Belt

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Pulls heaviest loads at 25% to 50% lower tension without slip!

AFTER years of research Goodyear engineers present a revolutionary development in flat transmission belting—a square-edge fabric belt with a permanent minimum ratio of tension, or “R,” of 5. Hence its name—the Goodyear 5-R.

What that means in terms of belt efficiency non-engineers will find explained in the adjoining diagram. Briefly, it handles any given load at 25% to 50% lower tension without slip and far less stretch!

Highest coefficient of friction

The secret of the 5-R's amazing slack-tension operation is a new Goodyear-perfected non-rosin-

ous rubber compound impregnated through the fabric which gives it a coefficient of friction—a pulley grip—*unexcelled in any other type of belt!* As the surface wears, new friction is exposed with all the grip of a new belt—a surface that will not chatter or ball-up.

Months of service in typical operations have conclusively demonstrated 5-R's ability to reduce power transmission costs. Armored with a permanent, high coefficient of friction 5-R attacks cost on two fronts. **1. Lower tensions** in the belt itself, resulting in longer belt life and greater ability to hold fasteners. **2. Reduced bearing pres-**

The “R” of a belt is the ratio between tensions on the tight or “pulling” side and slack or “returning” side necessary to maintain the effective tension required to operate the drive—and depends upon the coefficient of friction between belt and pulley. For example, an ordinary belt with an “R” of 2 must be operated at 200 lbs. tight side tension and 100 lbs. slack side, or a total of 300 lbs., to deliver 100 lbs. effective tension. The new Goodyear 5-R Belt is so named because its higher coefficient of friction gives it a minimum “R” of 5. To maintain an effective tension of 100 lbs., it requires a tight side tension of only 125 lbs. and 25 lbs. slack side, or 150 lbs. total—reducing bearing pressure and insuring longer belt-life.

sure, resulting in longer bearing life, less lubrication problems, less frictional losses. It is now available in roll lots in all popular sizes and widths. The G. T. M. — Goodyear Technical Man—will be glad to give you full data on this unique new belt. To bring him to your plant, write Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California—or the nearest Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor.

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

Personal News

Mill Men Worth Knowing

A series of pictures taken at the mills by representatives of the Textile Bulletin.

Lewis W. Thomason, of Charlotte, Southern manager for N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., is able to be out again, following an operation for appendicitis which he underwent several weeks ago.

C. G. White, superintendent of the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., will also be superintendent of the Dillings Mills, which have been taken over by the Phenix company.

William D. Carter, who served for 20 years with the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., both as superintendent and in an executive capacity, has been appointed superintendent of the Susquehanna Silk Mills, Sunbury, Pa.

James F. Bruner, who for some time has been cloth room overseer at Oconee Textiles, Inc., Westminster, S. C., will hereafter be plant superintendent and assistant to his father, J. M. Bruner, who is treasurer of the company.

Chas. A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., will honor the members of Company "E," Concord unit of the National Guard, at a dinner early in January. Mr. Cannon has been host to the company each year for some years past.

Paul F. Haddock, of Charlotte, Southern manager for the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., who recently underwent an operation at a hospital in Boston, is much improved. He has returned home and hopes to be able to return to his duties within a comparatively short time.

George A. Sloan, former president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and who has been president of the George A. Sloan Company, sales agents for the trustees of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, has completed sale of all of the goods held by the trustees and resigned as president of the Sloan company. He has not announced his future plans.

James E. McDougal, who has been representing Smith-Drum Company, of Philadelphia, in the Pennsylvania territory, has been promoted to Southern manager and has arrived in Charlotte to take charge of the Southern offices. He is a textile graduate of N. C. State College and has been with Smith-Drum Company, manufacturers of dyeing machinery, for several years.

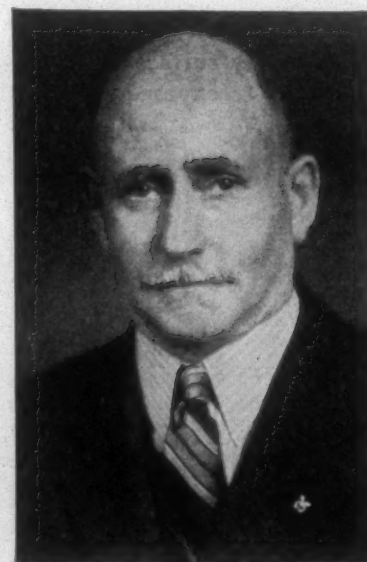
Robert D. Howerton, of Charlotte, who for the past several years has been Southern manager for Smith-Drum Company, Philadelphia, has resigned that position to join the sales staff of Calco Chemical Company, effective January 1st. He will continue to live in Charlotte where the Southern headquarters for Calco Chemical are maintained. Mr. Howerton has been active in the dyestuff and chemical field for many years and has many friends in the industry who will be interested to know of his change.



D. B. Johnson, President and Sole Owner of the J. and J. Spinning Mills, Maiden, N. C.

Metlin Serves 50 Years With Akron Belting

W. C. Metlin, who recently completed fifty years' continuous service in the ranks of The Akron Belting Company and on this occasion was honored by a demonstration of employees and presented with an electric gold bound clock as an expression of their appreciation of his loyal service and sincere co-operation at all times.



W. C. Metlin

Mr. Metlin began as an apprentice in 1886, and during the succeeding seventeen years served in every capacity in the factory, being promoted to sales representative; he covered what was then considered the Western territory, in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, and was successful in developing additional sections of the country lying west of the Rocky Mountains, some of which was traveled by stage coach.

Mr. Metlin has taken great pride in the growth of The Akron Belting Company's business, which has reached a magnitude far in excess of its founders' expectations, and no small part of its growth is directly attributable to his sincere effort and ability.

In the year 1914 he was elevated to the office of vice-president in charge of production and sales, in which capacity he still serves.

In the year 1914 he was elevated to the office of vice-president in charge of production and sales, in which capacity he still serves.

Industry's Ally

Cochecho Belting—a giant in strength—is your guarantee of maximum power transmission through the longest period of time.

COCHECO
TRADE MARK



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Since 1842

is a strictly high grade product. Made from the choicest center sections of carefully selected butts of pure oak tannage. Its remarkably efficient contact with drive wheels or pulleys practically eliminates all power loss through slippage. We shall be glad to send you the full details. Write

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Scenes From Sea Island Meeting



Southeastern Cottons, Inc., officials, with their fine bag of game brought in at the Sea Island Hunting Preserve, near Sea Island, Ga., were pictured left to right seated: James Chapman, Jr., of Greenwood, S. C.; M. M. Bryan, of Jefferson, Ala.; and Howard E. Coffin, of Sea Island, chairman of the Board of Southeastern. Standing is Comer Jennings, of Eufaula, Ala. Mr. Coffin and these directors of Southeastern were present for the week-end meeting of Southeastern held at The Cloister Hotel, Sea Island.



Elliott White Springs, of Fort Mill, S. C., at the right, is pictured with his twelve-year-old son, Leroy Springs, who bagged the fine turkey he is holding at the Sea Island Preserve on Saturday. Mr. Springs, prominent as a textile manufacturer as well as an aviation ace during the war, was at Sea Island, Ga., where he attended the week-end meeting of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., and participated in the hunt for turkey held for the Southeastern directors and officers.

Larger Packages on Cards and Drawing Frames

THE recent meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, at which "Larger Packages" was discussed, served to create interest in this important question.

For this reason, recent experiments by J. B. Shell, overseer of carding at the Central Catherine plants of the Avondale Mills, at Sylacauga, Ala., regarding larger packages on cards and drawing frames, will prove of interest.

The results of Mr. Shell's experiments were contained in a letter written by him to Hugh Comer, of Avondale Mills, and published in the *Avondale Sun*. His letter follows:

"In experimenting with larger packages on cards and drawing frames, we have found that there can be quite a difference in the amounts of sliver placed in cans with a different setting of coiler table to coiler head. We find that a 20-tooth intermediate turn-table gear gives us a better package and a neater lay than does the standard 19-tooth gear. The larger gear increased the amount of sliver in the can from 11 pounds and 2 ounces to 11 pounds and 10 ounces. By bringing the edge of the can to the mouth of the coiler head, the sliver is laid nearer the sides of the can and also leaves a smaller hole in the middle of the carded sliver, thus allowing less unfilled space. One tooth more, however, would tend to draw the sliver against the sides of the can, tangling it somewhat and making the next process more difficult. Fewer teeth in this intermediate gear draws the sliver to the middle of the can allowing considerable space in the center and on the sides.

"We also tried speeding the turn-table with a 14-tooth bottom upright shaft gear instead of the customary 12-tooth gear. This gave us an increase of 1/16 in the speed of the can's turn, but there was no noticeable improvement in the lay or package of sliver in the can.

"On the drawing frame, by moving the turn-table about 1/2 inch further from the frame, we were able to get a much neater lay of the drawing in the can. With approximately a 2-inch hole in the center and a 1 1/2-inch play on the sides, we were able to reduce this to something like a 1-inch hole in the middle with very little space around the edge of the can. This permitted the use of a larger knock-off gear, and we were able to get 14 pounds and 10 ounces in the can where we had been getting 12 pounds and 6 ounces.

"After checking and watching the above experiments very closely for several days, we have adopted the above changes and have set them as standards in the card room.

"Our fly frames are already carrying as large a package as possible consistent with good work. Our builders have been so adjusted that the roving is so placed on the bobbin allowing a small clearance on both top and bottom, and the knock-off gear is set so as to allow a good full bobbin.

"It is essential that machines be in good mechanical

condition before a maximum package can be attained. Machinery out of alignment will cause the fuller can or fuller bobbin to tangle and make bad work. It is only by constant checking of machines that we can hope to reach a larger package without sacrificing quality for quantity."

Danville Mills To Pay Dividends

Danville, Va.—Close to half a million dollars will be distributed among the preferred stockholders of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills on December 21st as result of the action taken here by the directors who ordered a deferred dividend paid as well as the regular one due January 1st next.

The past due dividend, 3 per cent on \$7,500,000 stock, should have been paid July 1, 1932. The principal is \$225,000, to which is added \$47,250 accrued interest and second regular 3 per cent semi-annual total of \$225,000, bringing the total disbursement up to \$497,250.

When these dividends have been paid \$9 a share will still be owing on deferred preferred dividends. But in the action, supported by a sharp rise in the textile goods activity, many business men saw the prospect of revitalization of the common stockholders who have been without dividends for several years.

The directors heard encouraging reports about the trends in the cotton goods market more active than at any time since the depression.

Break Ground for Comer Memorial School

Marked by appropriate ceremonies, ground was broken last week for a new school to be built at Mignon, Ala. The School is to be known as the B. B. Comer Memorial School.

Speakers for the occasion were Donald Comer, president of Avondale Mills, Senator Black, of Alabama, H. S. Geismer, State director of PWA, and a number of school officials from Mignon and other towns where Avondale Mills have plants.

The B. B. Comer Memorial School will be one of the largest in Alabama and will cost \$141,895. It is made possible by a grant of 45 per cent of the cost from WPA and a loan of the remaining 55 per cent from Avondale Mills to the town of Mignon.

Loom Works Will Move To Columbia

Anderson, N. C.—The home office of the Howard Bradshaw Loom and Reed Works, of Anderson, will be moved to Columbia, according to the owner, who has made his home in this city for the last year or more.

The Anderson plant, which was established one year ago, has shown much progress and will continue to serve the mills of the piedmont section and parts of North Carolina and Georgia. The Columbia plant will continue mainly as a sales and service station for loom reeds.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Panola Cotton Mill has had The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., remodel their slasher hoods and install a new pipe system in their slasher room.



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TERMITES**

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THIS PICTURE reveals the hidden work of termites—those tiny wood-eating insects whose damage is particularly heavy throughout the Southeast. The damage shown is in the beam supporting the floor of a comparatively new building. The owner had never seen termites nor even suspected their presence on his property until a Terminix Inspector uncovered this hidden damage. Frequently the same type of damage is discovered in the heaviest of mill timbers.

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Junius M. Smith	- - - - -	Business Manager

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Farmers Benefit

UNDER the above title the *Cotton Digest*, of Dallas, Texas, writes a rather pointed editorial dealing with the activities of the American Cotton Co-operatives.

They say:

From the very beginning of the harvest the co-operatives have been large buyers of cotton. They have set the pace with a higher and higher basis.

In the meantime they have issued several very large crop estimates, which started with 12,854,000 bales along about August 1st at which time they were sending out bearish letters on the price trend.

During the time that they have been suggesting that cotton would go lower, they have been very large buyers, paying the basis necessary to get the cotton. In fact there appeared to be a determined effort on their part to corner what looked at one time like a very limited supply of white cotton. Meantime they have been heavy sellers in the futures market, thus depressing the price, and further advancing the basis.

With the peak of the movement past, with a large portion of the cotton out of the hands of farmers, they are now ready to sell to the mills at an even higher basis.

This looks to us like benefiting the cotton farmer with reverse English. Certainly they have bought the cotton at the lowest possible figure, and will now be disposed to sell at the highest possible basis. It will be interesting to learn whether the cotton farmers, or any appreciable portion of them at least, will in any way share in these profits.

We agree with the *Cotton Digest* that the activities of the Co-operatives have been most

peculiar, especially in view of the fact that they were supposed to be operating for the benefit of the cotton farmers as a whole and for that purpose are being financed by the Government. It was reported that at one time this fall the Government loaned the American Co-operatives \$14,000,000.

During the marketing season they have been very active in spreading bearish reports and are reported to have checked every advance by selling a large volume of cotton futures.

Through their tactics they were able to buy, at a low price, the cotton of farmers who were not members of their organization.

By bidding against independent buyers they were able to advance the basis and force mills to pay high prices for their requirements.

We understand that the officials of the Co-operatives draw remuneration in proportion to the profits made each season.

Depressing the price paid to farmers and advancing the basis upon consumers, naturally made more profits for the Co-operatives, but we fail to see how that could benefit the farmers as a whole.

If the American Co-operatives is to use the immense funds they borrow from the Government solely for more profit to themselves and, in order to secure such profits, use their funds to depress the price which the farmers receive, they should be denied the use of Government funds.

The situation certainly smells bad enough to justify a Government investigation.

Feast or Famine

A REPORT from Worth Street says that print cloth mills entered December with unfilled orders totaling about 450,000,000 yards, which is equal to fifteen weeks of current production, and is the strongest backlog the industry has achieved since the post-war boom. Other cotton mills have large unfilled orders on their books, and some divisions, such as producers of narrow sheetings, are unable to offer any goods for delivery before February.

This exceptional backlog has been built up largely in the last sixty days, although cotton mills have enjoyed heavy sales since the middle of May.

Cotton manufacturing seems to be always a feast or a famine. Yesterday nobody seemed to need any cotton goods and many were explaining the inroads of rayon and other fibers and the extent to which there had been substitutions.

Today with rayon goods upon a record pro-

duction scale, cotton goods and particularly print cloths can not be produced in sufficient amounts to satisfy the appetite of the consumers.

Tomorrow there will be another famine and we will wonder what has become of the demand which, today, can not be satisfied.

Those who have lived long in the vicinity of cotton spindles and looms, will not get too enthusiastic nor will they look with too much optimism upon the paper profits which scratch pads show as the possible results of expanding production.

As a feast has followed a famine, so will a famine follow the feast.

That is the history of cotton manufacturing.

Earl Browder Meeting Postponed

EARL BROWDER, recent Communist candidate for President, is to be invited to the University of North Carolina, entertained and allowed to address several groups of students, but he will not appear until after appropriations have been made and the Legislature has adjourned.

A meeting was recently held, at Chapel Hill, to make plans for entertaining and honoring Earl Browder and we have been informed that the decision to postpone the Browder appearance followed an argument by Dean D. D. Carroll of the School of Business, against bringing Browder to Chapel Hill until after the Legislature adjourned. We are also informed that Dean Carroll did not oppose inviting Browder but said that his appearance, prior to appropriations being made, might have an adverse influence upon the effort to secure large appropriations.

D. D. Carroll is Dean of the School of Business but he always seems to be present at meetings sponsored by the radical group at the University and it is our opinion that he is, at least, in sympathy with their activities and objectives.

Earl Browder is the leader of the group of people who advocate the overthrow of our Government by violence. He represents the social order, now existing in Russia, under which no freedom of speech or freedom of action is permitted and yet he will be brought to the University of North Carolina under the cover of a claim of freedom of speech.

The man who advocates a form of Government under which no freedom of speech would be permitted, will have his path cleared and be given an opportunity to make his arguments under a claim of freedom of speech.

Many will recall that during the recent election Earl Browder was twice driven out of Terre

Haute, Indiana, very largely through the protests of organized labor against allowing him to appear and advocate the overthrow of our Government.

The fact that Browder represents such a movement places him in high favor with the radical group at the University of North Carolina, but acting under the advice of Dean Carroll, he is to be kept under cover until the appropriations are made and the Legislature has adjourned. They wish to further the cause of Communism but are afraid that disclosing their purpose at this time, might prevent the increases in salary which they hope to secure as the result of increased appropriations by the Legislature.

The negro Vice Presidential candidate, Jas. W. Ford, who ran on the same ticket with Earl Browder, has already had a dinner given in his honor at Durham, N. C., and we have the idea that Professor Ericson, who attended that dinner, expressed to Ford the hope that he might, some day, be permitted to entertain him at Chapel Hill.

Decentralization of Industry Seen

THE old idea that certain industries should be centered in certain sections will give way to a decentralization of industry that will favor the South, it was predicted at a meeting of the American Chemurgic Conference in Louisiana. A news item, referring to the meeting, says:

The break-up will occur, said James A. Lee, New York editor and chemical engineer, when the nation realizes that the South, with its great fields of sugar cane, cotton, rice, corn, sweet potatoes, soy beans, tung oil and forests, is the logical section in which to establish manufacturing centers.

C. Randolph Bennett

It is with sincere regret that we learn of the death in Boston of C. Randolph Bennett, treasurer of Frank P. Bennett Company, publishers of *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*. He died from injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

Mr. Bennett was a forceful and energetic man and a sincere friend of the textile industry. Being located in New England he naturally devoted the major portion of his attention to the problems of that section and was a recognized authority on the New England textile situation. His activities in behalf of the industry there will be greatly missed.

We join the textile industry in its sorrow over the passing of Randolph Bennett.

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Mill News Items

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—The Kendall Company, Addison Plant, has had The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., install their "No Drip" slasher exhaust system.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The Grendel Mills have had The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., remodel their slasher exhaust pipe system.

LOWELL, N. C.—A hearing on the proposed plan for reorganization of the National Weaving Company, to be held December 9th in the Federal Court at Charlotte, has been ordered by Judge Webb. The order stated that A. C. Lineberger, Jr., and H. M. Wade, trustees, have reported that the plan is approved by a majority of stockholders.

The company is understood to have assets of \$1,338,756 and liabilities of \$409,122, exclusive of \$928,633 in capital stock.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Distribution of a 9.58 per cent dividend on the first mortgage bonds of the Ozark Mills was ordered by Federal Judge Webb at Charlotte. The report of John M. Rivers, receiver, shows that that is the amount that can be paid from the remaining balance of \$28,943, and that is all that can be collected from the assets of the mill.

KINSTON, N. C.—Reports that the Caswell Mills here will be reopened are current here. The plant has been in the hands of Federal trustees for many months. Until the operating company went to the wall at the end of 1934 it employed several hundred persons and turned out a good grade of cotton yarn.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The entire equipment of Amsterdam (N. Y.) Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of boys' sports hose, has been purchased by May Hosiery Mills, Nashville, and will be moved here.

F. J. Olewine, vice-president of the Nashville Company, was in Amsterdam last week arranging for the dismantlement of the 152 machines, which will bring up the May production 1,500 dozen to 8,000 dozen per day.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—May Hosiery Mills, Inc., has declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class A common stock, payable December 1st to stockholders of record November 23rd.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company reports for the year ended September 30, 1936, consolidated net income of \$241,870 after depreciation, and Federal and State income taxes. Net sales for the year totaled \$6,178,948.

Comparative figures are unavailable. In the preceding year the company alone had a net loss of \$81,550 on net sales of \$4,627,634.

Mill News Items "COILED DOUBLE"

CLINTON, S. C.—The Lydia Cotton Mills is to have The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., install their "No Drip" slasher exhaust system on their slashers.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—Plans for a new unit to cost \$35,000 have been announced by the Crompton-Shenandoah Company, manufacturers of corduroy and velveteen.

The addition will adjoin the present plant, according to Frank E. Richmond, president. Peter Richmond is manager of the plant. Ground will be broken within the next three weeks.

The project was held up because the Waynesboro council declined to grant tax exemption and water rights to the company. The company threatened to seek a location in Staunton.

DYERSBURG, TENN.—Dyersburg Cotton Products, Inc., has completed the installation of new equipment, including facilities for long-draft spinning and stock dyeing equipment for preparation of cotton for the manufacture of colored yarns. This new machinery represented an expenditure of \$65,000.

DANVILLE, VA.—Directors of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills declared two dividends payable December 21st and totaling almost half a million dollars.

One of these dividends was the three per cent on \$7,500,000 preferred stock due on July 1, 1932, with accrued interest, and the second is the regular dividend due January 1, 1937. The actual total with the interest added is \$496,250.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—A contract has been awarded to the John P. Pettyjohn Company for construction of a new unit of the Lynchburg Hosiery Mills. The plant, to adjoin the two present units on Fort avenue, will cost more than \$25,000 exclusive of machinery, and will be 140 feet long, 50 feet wide and two stories high.

Clarence Burton, president, said the building would be erected on the site of the present dyehouse and contain machinery for dyeing.

CHERRYVILLE, N. C.—The Gaston Manufacturing Company, which has been idle for two years, has been leased by W. J. Woods and placed in operation. This mill is equipped with 12,000 spindles on 30-2 and 36-2 yarns, warps, and skeins and will have its payroll up to a total of 100 workers in a few days, it was learned. Mr. Woods has obtained a two-year lease on the mill. The Gaston Manufacturing Company is capitalized at \$250,000.

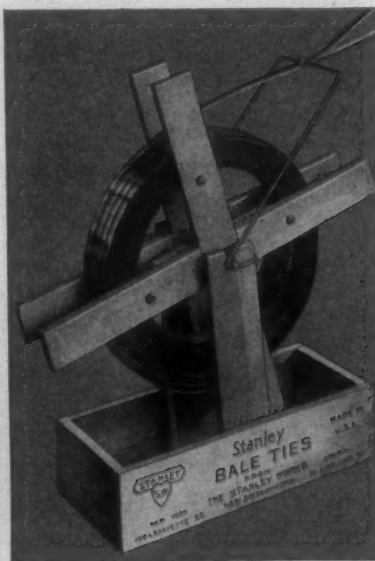
SHELBY, N. C.—M. M. Rudisill, of Lincolnton, has leased the Ellyn Yarn Mills, at Stubbs, four miles from here, and started operations with 50 employees. This is a yarn mill which has not been operating steadily for some time. Mr. Rudisill's business is under the firm name of Murler Mills Company.

"COILED DOUBLE"

Stanley Bale Ties "Coiled Double" offer many time and labor saving possibilities for the operator. Two lengths can be uncoiled, measured and cut in half the time required for coiled single.

Round Safety Edges and Round Safety Ends eliminate the possibility of dangerous cuts and scratches to the operator.

The following additional features have been responsible for many mills standardizing on the Stanley Bale Tie System:



• Rust-resisting
Japanned Finish

• The Stanley Round
End Cutter

• Exceedingly strong
Sealed Joints
that lie
perfectly flat

• The Stanley Sealer
which exerts
super-pressure

Let us show you the superior features of this system

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Charlotte, N. C.

STANLEY BALE TIE SYSTEM
TIES - - - - SEALS - - - - SEALERS

Mill News Items

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A detailed analysis of the financial structure of the Chesnee Mills and the Saxon Mills has accompanied letters to stockholders of both companies informing them of the special meeting to be held December 11th, as noted, for the purpose of authorizing the sale of Chesnee to Saxon and dissolving the Chesnee corporation.

The letter signed by John A. Law, president and treasurer, outlines the advantages to be gained by consummating the proposed transaction and discloses that a loan of \$450,000 has been promised by Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which will enable Saxon to pay off outstanding short term bank notes, to purchase and retire the outstanding second mortgage issue of Chesnee mills, as well as the latter's first mortgage to the RFC, and be left with a comfortable working capital.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—Operations at the Dilling Mill, acquired by the Phoenix Mills Company recently, will be resumed in a week or ten days, it was announced by Earl Hamrick, of Shelby, president of the Phoenix Company. The mill will employ between 400 and 450 operatives.

Rayon manufacturing equipment is being removed from the plant, and additional cotton looms will be installed, Mr. Hamrick said in disclosing that the mill will manufacture cotton goods exclusively in the future. Formerly, the plant made rayon dress goods and yarn. It had not been operated for several months.

The Dilling Mills Company, of which A. G. Myers, of Gastonia, was president, was bought at auction for \$125,-

000 by the Phoenix Company, also of Kings Mountain, several days ago. The liquidation was voluntary.

C. G. White, superintendent of the Phoenix Mill, also will serve the Dilling Mill in that capacity, Mr. Hamrick announced.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—The new hosiery mill to be established here, as noted, will be known as the Alamac Hosiery Mills. The incorporators are John E. McGovern and Rudolph Kraus, of Reidsville, and Albert Donst, of Hacketstown, N. J.

It is understood that the new company will move a number of full-fashioned machines which have been operated by the Hacketstown Silk Knitting Company in the New Jersey town. Mr. McGovern is secretary of the latter company. The company has leased the Williams-Carter Building here.

TUCAPAU, S. C.—The Startex Manufacturing Company of Tucapau are to start five hundred new looms of the latest type in operation this week.

Extensive modernization of the plant, begun several months ago, is nearing completion and plans are to have all units operating on full schedule by January 1st, President Walter S. Montgomery said.

Many of the spinning frames and most of the card room are in operation now, and operations are being gradually stepped up as machinery installations and adjustments and other improvements are finished.

Operations in the crash mill have not been interrupted by the extensive improvement program which includes a large water storage tank, a complete water system for homes, improvements to more than 200 mill houses, large machinery replacements and other improvements.

About 1,200 looms in all will be in operation when the program is completed.

YOU CAN'T GO WRONG WITH

**VICTOR
MILL STARCH**

"THE WEAVERS FRIEND"

*It Boils Thin . . . Has More Penetration
Carries the Weight into the Fabric*

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THE KEEVER STARCH CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO

FOREST CITY, N. C.—Florence Mills reports net profit of \$163,305 for the fiscal year ended September 26, 1936, as compared with a net loss of \$87,190 in the previous fiscal year.

A dividend of \$3 has been declared on the common stock payable January 1st.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Belief that an arrangement will be worked out under which the Lynchburg unit of Consolidated Textile Corporation can reopen pending a final court order on the reorganization, has been expressed by R. D. Ramsey, business manager of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Ramsey, who has been in correspondence with M. H. Marks, secretary and treasurer of Consolidated, received a letter from the official saying that "every effort is being made" to get the mill into operation with the consent of the Federal Court.

I. L. Langley, manager of the Consolidated's Southern units, said he understood negotiations are going on for the reopening not only of Lynchburg's mill but the Hope-dale and Ella Mills.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Details of the three major changes in the \$250,000 revamping program of the Florence Mills, American Spinning Company division, are made known by Allen F. Johnson, president.

Machinery changes will include installation of about 17,400 new warp spindles with long draft attachments, 96 drawing deliveries, and all modern improvements. Contract for these machines has been let to the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. The remodeling changes will result in tearing out dividing partitions between the three buildings which make up the mill, and throwing the entire building open from end to end, resulting, it is expected, in a great saving of space and proper arrangement of machinery.

The steam heating and return lines have already been completely overhauled. The mill will install refrigeration machinery and circulation system with drinking fountains and bubblers on all floors. This will eliminate the use of ice and is expected to result in more sanitary conditions. The contract has been let to the General Electric Company.

CLEVELAND, TENN.—Cleveland Silk Mills, Inc., of Cleveland, a new \$100,000 corporation, has been granted a charter by Secretary of State Ernest N. Haston. According to E. E. Pickard, a former vice-president of the Chattanooga Mills, the new plant will throw silk for hosiery mills of this section. The new plant will occupy the quarters formerly used by the Charles H. Bacon Hosiery Mills, Thirty-eighth and Waterhouse streets, Cleveland, and will use approximately 90 per cent unskilled labor, drawn from local sources, it was stated. Incorporators of the new enterprise include C. W. Harle, James F. Corn and E. F. Pickard.

EASLEY, S. C.—The Alice Manufacturing Company is having The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., install their vacuum lint and dust collector on the automatic spoolers in the Alice plant. The Arial plant is to be equipped later.



Findings and Recommendations

"Mr. Jenkins, I have completed the investigation you requested me to make and these are my recommendations:

"You are now using two men on each shift with your obsolete bobbin cleaning machine. I recommend the replacement of this machine with a new TYPE K BOBBIN STRIPPER, which requires *only one man* on each shift. This will obviously net a saving *very worthwhile* to you.

"Something else that should interest you are the two latest attachments to the Type K, the BOBBIN BOX HOIST and the ELEVATOR CONVEYOR. These accessories alone are netting several mills \$1,200.00 a year.

"The new Type K offers many other advantages which result in additional savings, about which you have no doubt read in The Terrell Machine Company's catalog.

"*I recommend that you have The Terrell Machine Company quote at once on a complete bobbin handling and cleaning installation!*"



the new TYPE K Bobbin Stripper

The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.

1200 North Church Street
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

MR. LUTHER PILLING, Danielson, Connecticut, Representative for
N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States, and Canada
GEO. THOMAS & CO., LTD., Manchester, England, European Agents

To Increase Cotton Acreage in Argentina

The National Cotton Board of Argentina hopes to bring about an expansion in cotton planting in that country for the 1936-37 season to 1,000,000 acres compared with the 785,000 acres planted in 1935-36, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

The Argentine government has been encouraging increased production for many years, especially in the Chaco Territory, where conditions are most favorable. The National Cotton Board was established about two years ago to bring about that expansion and to effect needed improvements in production and marketing methods. Relatively high cotton prices in the last few years have greatly assisted this program.

As a result, the area planted was increased from 482,000 acres in 1933-

34 to 707,000 acres in 1934-35 and to 783,000 acres in 1935-36. The crops during those three years in bales of 478 pounds each, net weight, amounted to 200,000 bales, 295,000 bales and 354,000 bales, respectively.

Last season, 627,000 acres were planted in the Chaco Territory, the most important cotton producing region in the Argentine. This acreage was more than 80 per cent of the total Argentine cotton acreage. Plantings outside that region amounted to only 156,000 acres.

The goal announced for the 1936-37 season provides for an increase of only 15 per cent in the acreage to be planted in the Chaco Territory. On that basis plantings outside the region would have to be increased by almost 80 per cent if the proposed total of 1,000,000 acres is to be realized.

In the opinion of the Buenos Aires office of the Bureau of Agricultural

Economics it is unlikely that the acreage outside the Chaco Territory will be increased by anything near the indicated objective. Competition with other crops, a scant population, lack of ginning facilities, and other conditions are such that the absolute increase in acreages planted outside the Chaco Territory are likely to be small.

Harvesting of the 1935-36 cotton crop was completed late in August. With its 354,000-bale crop, Argentina has become the eighth most important cotton-producing country in the world, and is exceeded only by the United States, India, China, Russia, Egypt, Brazil and Peru.

Mills Improve Plants

Greenville, S. C.—Among mill improvements recently made in this section are:

Union Bleachery and Pacific Mills, Lyman, have recently added new buildings to their plants, while others like American Spinning Company have started remodeling existing plants. Still others, Pelzer Manufacturing Company, for example, have announced plans for future modernization.

The latest step in Union Bleachery's program, designed to increase efficiency and improve quality, is the addition of a new concrete gravity filtration plant and water purification system.

The filter plant is of the most modern design and has a daily capacity of 4,500,000 gallons of filtered water. The water, after leaving the filters, is treated for correction of its hydrogenion concentration value, aerated, and stored in a 2,000,000-gallon concrete clear-water storage basin. J. E. Serrine & Co., of Greenville, were the engineers.

An interesting steam-plant expansion featured the modernization program of Pacific Mills at Lyman. Two 768-horsepower boilers and complementary equipment were added to the four 500-horsepower boilers already in operation, practically doubling the output of steam used in processing.

None of this steam is used to generate electricity, as all machinery is operated with purchased power. The necessity for additional steam was brought about by the gradual growth of the mill itself.

Aside from the new steam plant, the company during recent years has installed additional printing machines, agers, soapers, dyeing machines, tenter ranges, and other finishing material.

SPECIAL LOTS MACHINERY FOR SALE

- 22—Bahnsen Humidifiers, 220-volt motors.
- 8—Can Vertical Set, 23" x 144", tinned.
- 60—Whitin 40" R. T. F. Cards, 12" coilers.
- 9—Woonsocket 9" x 4 1/2" x 102 Sp. Intermediates.
- 4—Foster No. 12 Tube Winders, 100 Sp. each.
- 64—Universal No. 90 Cop Winders.
- 120—Universal No. 50 Tube Winders.
- 2—Scott Yarn Testers, motor driven.
- 2—Suter Yarn Quadrants.
- 1—Worcester J2 Beam Compressor.
- 1—Hygrolit Machine.

Send us your inquiries for the best used equipment.

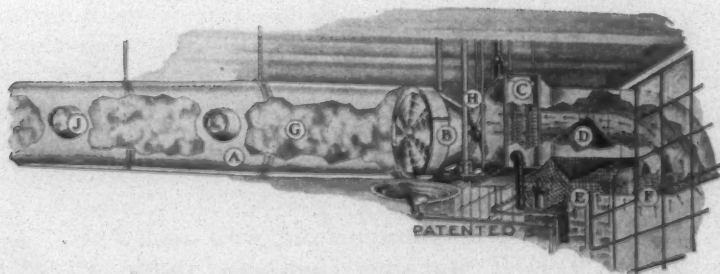
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THE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The Bahnsen Humiduct



**For Humidifying—Heating—Ventilating—Air Conditioning
ALL IN ONE UNIT**

Air Conditioning in industry is growing in importance because of its effect on people, products and profits. It must be considered as one of the essential tools of modern plant operation.

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Tremendous Cotton Goods Business Brings Market Problems

(Continued from Page 3)

cumbersome to cloth trading during the days of the AAA and the NRA would be resumed.

While these problems have been worrying traders, they have continued to find the business of buying and selling hampered by the dearth of deliveries in nearly every division of the market. Frequently orders running into heavy quantities have gone begging because no mill has been able to meet the deliveries.

The print cloth position for near deliveries is so tight that very heavy premiums are being exacted by both mills and second hand sellers for shipments within six weeks. Sheetings are so solidly sold that virtually no questions are available on deliveries of any of the standard numbers before February. Sheetting sales in November ran to very heavy quantities, with the result that the sharpest price advances of the movement were put through in that division.

COMBED GOODS STRONG

Combed goods have reached a very strong position. It is inevitable that converters will be unable to get as many goods as they want for their spring season. A number of mills, including the larger Eastern organizations, withdrew from the market early in November and stayed out through the month, while prices advanced sharply. Most of these mills have already sold their 1937 production, but others had some goods which they were holding for sale at higher prices. They were confident that they would be able to move them out handily. The market expected that such goods as are now being held will be released in December, because of the inventory to be taken at the end of the year.

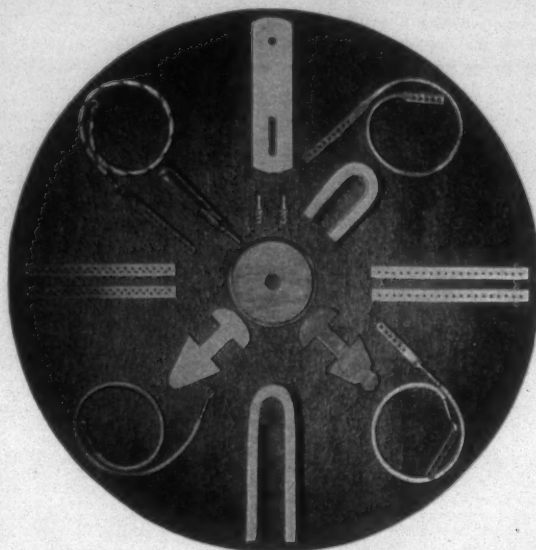
HIGHER PRICES FOR FINISHED GOODS

Throughout the finished goods markets, price advances got under way in earnest in November. Whereas previously, the advances had been going through slowly, November found all types of goods moving up rapidly, and buyers paid the advances freely. Percales reached their highest levels in years, and were sold in large quantities. Bleached goods moved up with gray goods from week to week, and buyers were finding it difficult to get deliveries. Wash goods generally were active, and the point was being reached where garment manufacturers were attempting to induce retailers to revise their selling price ranges. Many wash goods are now selling at 30 to 50 per cent higher than the year's lows, and therefore it is impossible to cheapen quality in order to meet fixed retail price ranges.

Colored yarn cottons were sold in very good amounts, and prices continued upward. Such staples as denims, chambrays, coverts, gingham and the like were going steadily higher, and were difficult to buy for nearby deliveries. Other materials, such as cotton suede cloths, moleskins, corduroys, etc., also were active at higher prices.

The domestics markets found buyers readily adjusting themselves to higher prices, and the chief problem was deliveries rather than price. Sheets and pillow cases are difficult to buy for 90 days shipments. Towels sold handily at higher prices.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



Mi-CLEANSER

Textile Mill Scrubbing Powder



ESTABLISHED 1915

Designed exclusively for cleaning mill floors is "different" in the following respects.

It operates perfectly in cold water.
It requires no rinsing.
It cuts labor costs fifty per cent.
It restores fuzzy floors to their original soundness.

Denison Squeegees and Rakes, at \$2.75 each, assist in producing CLEAN, WHITE, DRY mill floors.

THE DENISON MANUFACTURING CO.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

BARRETT
 Specification
ROOFING
DAUGHTRY
SHEET METAL CO.
 1109 E. Trade Charlotte

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning or weaving by a man 44 years of age, in mill in the South. 16 years' experience on cotton, rayon and fancy weaving. Wish to change about January 1st, 1937. Address "G-2," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer weaving; 10 years' experience on silk, rayon, broadcloths, prints and cotton fancies. Best of references. Can come on short notice. "A. B. C.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED — Experienced overseer on blankets that can handle help and get results. C and K looms. Apply "B-S," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer, second hand or fixer on spinning or spooling and warping. 15 years' experience. Six years' experience on B. C. spoolers and warpers as fixer. Can furnish best of references. Can go any place. "C. G.," care Textile Bulletin.

Fisher Sees Bright Future

Boston, Mass.—Russell T. Fisher, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, claims the outlook for the immediate future of the textile industry "is bright, although the more distant months seem a little doubtful."

Speaking of a New England which appeared to be "winning in the fight to hold what remains of its cotton textile industry," Fisher declared in a radio address over a New England hook-up:

"Textile workers are leaving the mills on pay days with fatter pay envelopes. A wave of wage increases has swept through New England cotton mills and is spreading to the South. In New England, if prosperity continues, more than seven and a quarter million dollars will be added to the purchasing power of cotton textile communities in the next year."

Fisher said that of the 300,000 persons employed in the cotton textile industry, 90,000 worked in New England.

Mill Stocks Up

Spartanburg, S. C.—Southern textile securities, which have been advancing steadily the past several months, bounded forward the past week at the fastest pace in years.

Two issues registered gains of 11 points each.

"The advances the past week were the largest for any similar period of time since 1920," A. M. Law, of A.

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M. Law & Co., Inc., local brokers, stated.

Mr. Law attributed the gains to improved business and added that a heavy demand with few shares being offered provided strength to the market.

The 11 point gains were registered by the Brandon Corporation. A issue, bid prices jumping from 39 to 50, and the Orr Cotton Mill stock, from 41 to 52. Brandon A stock was being offered at 55, but no Orr stock was being offered for sale.

Classified Department

WANTED—Loom fixers and weavers for Wilton Carpet looms, jacquard work. "C. M.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Extra good card grinder for afternoon shift. Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or overseer weaving; age 32; experienced on both plain and fancy weaving. At present employed as superintendent of weaving. Address "Weaving," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—An A No. 1 Loom Fixer and Overhauler for 40-inch Stafford looms. We have several months work for the right man. State reference and wages expected in first letter. Arthur W. Roper, Supt., Indiana Cotton Mills, Can-
nelton, Ind.

WANTED POSITION—Young man, single, sober, experienced in shipping, sizing, billing, payroll work, textile industry. References from present employer. General office work. "X. Z. R.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—To contact mill presidents where a change in their superintendent is inevitable. My experience as superintendent and general manager covers a period of twenty-two years. I am fully capable of taking complete charge of a mill making print cloths, shade cloth, twills, wide and narrow sheetings, broadcloth, or number duck. All correspondence and interviews strictly confidential. Reference available from past employers. "D. N.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Graduate of textile school who has had practical experience in weaving. State experience and give references. "N.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Overseer of weaving; one familiar with Osnaburgs and Single and Double Filling Ducks in widths from 29 to 72 inches. Prefer man not over 40 years of age. Please state habits and qualifications, giving references, also salary desired. In letter of application. Address "X. X. X.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Loom fixers and weavers for C. & K. velour looms. "M. C.," care Textile Bulletin.

Paul B. Eaton

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Mill Sues To Recover Processing, Stock Tax

Greensboro, N. C.—The Rocky Mount Mills, cotton textile concern, has filed in U. S. District Court suit to recover 469,696 in cotton processing and floor stock taxes paid to Charles H. Robertson, collector of revenue in the North Carolina department.

The last installment of taxes was paid to the collector in March, 1935, it is claimed, and claim for refund was made shortly thereafter.

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San Francisco

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Trading in cotton goods was somewhat less active last week. Although the volume did not reach the high levels seen in recent weeks, prices continued very strong and in some cases higher prices were paid for nearby deliveries.

Sales of print cloths were slightly less than production, but sheetings sales were well above output. Bag manufacturers were active buyers of sheetings and some of the narrow print cloths.

Heavy cottons such as drill, twills and osnaburgs were in active demand at rising prices. Fine yarn gray cloths, notably lawns and dimities, were in active demand and prices advanced sharply. Several large mills withdrew from the market.

Finished cotton fabrics were in active demand, and despite numerous price advances, sales were heavy. Among important items of which advances were made were blankets, comforters, pillow cases, towels, bleached muslins, corduroys, printed flannels, wash goods and thread.

Carded broadcloths showed no change and trading was not large. There was fair inquiry for early deliveries, but prices asked on such goods as could be had before mid-January were meeting some resistance.

The rayon cloth market was still largely a matter of shopping around for job lots as mills very generally remained out of the market and second hands were able to get almost any price they asked for the small lots they were able to offer. Frequently an offering of a subcount would meet a ready sale to some buyer who had despaired of getting any early delivery on the cloth he wanted.

Percales sold in substantial quantities. Candlewick bedspread contractors were unable to take additional business for delivery before February. Jacquard bedspreads were bought heavily for next spring.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	14
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Dress gingham	16
Staple gingham	9

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—A much stronger buying movement developed in yarns during the closing days of the past week. Many yarn consumers sought to cover their needs for the second quarter of the year. However, most spinners were reluctant to quote prices and in many instances their prices were so far above what has been generally regarded as the market that they were virtually withdrawn from the market.

Published quotations here are regarded as nominal and lower than spinners will accept. It is expected that prices are going to be considerably higher and that necessary adjustments cannot be made for a time.

Leading combed yarn mills lately stiffened their quotations, but there remains a source of supply willing to accept business at considerable concessions under the rates named by the leaders. This is especially the case in the medium and finer counts of two-ply combed yarns, where some sellers seem able still to furnish yarn at prices 3 or 4 cents under competitors'—and it is good quality yarn. It is indicated that some of the ply combed yarn production is costing the yarn mills more to produce because these particular mills have not been amply financed in the past to act forehandedly in procuring their cotton.

Yarn suppliers report, as far as spot and early deliveries are concerned, the supply is obviously short of the demand, so that price is regulated in large measure by the buyers' necessities. As regards deliveries in January and beyond, the more reliable sources already well booked ahead, and having been choosing their customers lately, are able to obtain prices which they believe will fully protect them on higher labor costs now and in the future, in addition to covering possible sharp advance in cotton costs a few months hence. While it is admitted that spinners now operate on a basis of profit, it also is stressed that a great deal of fall business was booked by the yarn mills before prices began showing them a margin and during the first half of 1936 most mills operated at a loss.

The following quotations were regarded as nominal:

Southern Single Skeins		14s	28
8s	26	16s	29
10s	26	20s	30 1/2
12s	26 1/2	24s	32
14s	27	26s	33 1/2
20s	28 1/2	30s	35 1/2
26s	31	40s	41
30s	33 1/2		
36s	38 1/2		
40s	40		
Southern Single Warps		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
10s	26	8s	26 1/2
12s	26 1/2	10s	27
14s	27	12s	27 1/2
16s	27 1/2	14s	28
20s	28 1/2	16s	29
26s	31	20s	31
30s	33 1/2-34		
40s	40		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	27	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
10s	27 1/2	and 4-ply	24 1/2
12s	28	Colored stripe, 8s, 3	
16s	29	and 4-ply	28 1/2
20s	30 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3	
24s	32	and 4-ply	26 1/2
26s	34		
30s	35		
36s	39		
40s	41		
Two-Ply Plush Grade		Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
12s	29 1/2	8s, 1-ply	23
20s	31 1/2	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2-24 1/2
16s	30 1/2	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	25
30s	36 1/2	12s, 2-ply	26
		16s, 2-ply	28 1/2
		30s, 2-ply	34
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Southern Frame Cones	
8s	26 1/2	8s	25 1/2
10s	27	10s	26
12s	27 1/2	12s	26 1/2
		14s	27
		16s	27 1/2
		20s	28 1/2
		22s	29 1/2
		24s	30
		26s	31
		28s	32
		30s	33

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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

High Point, N. C.—Pickett Cotton Mills, Inc.

On Nov. 21st, "Aunt Becky" and son, Ben C. Thomas, were guests at a sumptuous banquet in Sheraton Hotel, given by mill officials to Picket Mill Quality Club. There were around 50 or 60 present, including the mill officials, superintendent, overseers and their wives, and the section men. Turkey with all the trimmings, making up a real Thanksgiving dinner, splendid talks from the president and treasurer, Mr. H. R. Walker, Superintendent W. A. Hunt, and others, made the occasion one to be pleasantly remembered for a long time to come. This club has a banquet every month.

The writer was pleasantly surprised to see so many improvements in and around the mill, since the coming of Mr. Hunt, who has the confidence of his superiors and the respect and good will of his operatives. Mrs. Hunt, too, is taking part in community affairs, and has made a host of friends. She is well qualified for leadership in all community activities, having been trained in such work while at Bibb Mills, Macon Ga., acknowledged in community life and interests, socially, educationally and spiritually.

The writer has been visiting Pickett Mills 20 years,

and has never seen the operatives as much enthused and as happy as they are now in the various clubs organized for their pleasure and benefit. And never before have we written so many subscriptions.

Mr. Walker, the mill president and treasurer, is tremendously proud of these organizations and is ready to assist them in any way possible.

A COMMUNITY HOUSE

It has become necessary to furnish a meeting place for the various clubs, and a four-room house is now being remodeled for a community center. It is near the mill, and convenient for all.

The ladies have a Sunshine Club of around 25 members, and interest growing. In a recent popularity contest, more than a hundred dollars were collected and divided between the Sunshine and the Quality Club. The Sunshine Club spreads sunshine and good cheer where needed in the community, and is alert in efforts to relieve sorrow and suffering. Later we hope to give a picture of this club.

There's a Boy Scout Club, with B. W. Jenkins, a former LaGrange boy, leader. He is the son of B. W. Jenkins, master mechanic at Pickett, the same man who was with Callaway Mills at LaGrange so long. He and



QUALITY CLUB, PICKETT COTTON MILL

Mrs. Jenkins are delighted with High Point, and especially Pickett Mill.

A Mothers' Club is to be organized by Mrs. Hunt as soon as the Community House is ready for business.

Volley ball is meeting with great approval here, and is played in the pretty grove near Superintendent Hunt's home, where a nice court has been arranged. Organized play is something new at Pickett.

Thanks to the mill officials, superintendent and overseers, it was easy to write subscriptions for the Bulletin. These folk know how to co-operate for efficiency.

D. G. Carter, overseer carding; J. H. Allgood, C. E.



Left to Right—B. W. Jenkins, Master Mechanic; W. A. Hunt, Superintendent; H. D. Sears, Vice-President; W. I. Perkins, Overseer Winding and Finishing; R. H. Walker, President; D. G. Carter, Overseer Carding; Geo. Johnson, Executive Vice-President; D. C. Anderson, Overseer Spinning.

Dailey, G. W. Honeycutt, A. J. Kelley and C. A. Blake-ney, section men; Elzie Rose, D. C. Foster, L. C. Love and F. D. Dunlap, card grinders, are among our family of readers.

D. C. Anderson, overseer spinning; Z. L. Underwood, B. F. Rochester, R. M. Mills, W. B. Bryson and T. M. Mecimore, section men; Robert C. Revels, night spinner; W. I. Perkins, overseer winding and finishing; Ovid Myers, Carl Beamon and J. R. Hice, section men in winding; Arnie Durham, head packer; J. E. Kimes, outside overseer; B. W. Jenkins, master mechanic; Miss Edna Furr, timekeeper—and, of course, Superintendent W. A. Hunt and President R. H. Walker all belong to our big family of readers.

HIGH POINT YARN MILLS

This was formerly a part of Pickett, but has been "divorced." Mr. Johnson is in charge and the mill seems to be going splendidly. There are around 125 employees on the two shifts, the product being good quality hosiery yarns.

A new packing machine has just been built by the mechanic, at a great saving to the company. Though the mill building is anything but modern, the machinery is good, well kept, and work running perfectly.

W. L. Myers is superintendent; Ben Morton, day carder, and J. H. Shoe, on second shift; H. V. Webster, overseer spinning, first shift, and D. E. Frye, on second; Kelley Hill, second hand in winding.

Columbus, Ga.—Eagle & Phenix Mills

Columbus is a beautiful city, especially "up-town" and in the residential sections. With a population of forty-five or more thousand people is the only city of its size in the United States without traffic signals, but a lot of traffic jams could be averted with signal lights.

Words cannot express our appreciation for the efficient way the key men do things. Eagle & Phenix, big as it is, required only a very short time to completely cover the entire mill on three shifts, and our list was a "whopper," thanks to the overseers and second hands in each department.

Mr. Dillard, superintendent of Eagle & Phenix, wrote us off a list of overseers, so here they are: H. L. Dillard, superintendent; S. A. McCosh, carding; W. G. Ruguley, Jr., spinning; James Kirvin, dressing; M. O. Collins, weaving; J. H. O'Neil, dying; R. H. Neil, designer; H. Smith, master mechanic; John Allen, electrician; E. A. Feimster, Jr., superintendent finishing, assisted by H. H. Fields, J. W. Arnold and W. F. Pope.

In the Girard Mill (across the river), W. P. Holt is superintendent; Leon Strickland, overseer weaving, and A. N. Bell, overseer carding and spinning. B. C. T.

Milstead, Ga.—Milstead Mfg. Co.

Milstead is located about two miles from Conyers, which is on the main highway to Covington, about 35 or 40 miles from Atlanta, and is a branch plant of the Callaway Mills of LaGrange.

We knew Mr. Newsome, superintendent, when he was in LaGrange, in charge of Unity Cotton Mills some few years ago.

His overseers are: J. W. Norman, weaving, day, assisted by J. A. Stewart, night; C. R. Wilkerson, carder, assisted by W. T. Freeman, night; W. H. Mathis, spinner, day, assisted by H. J. Knight, night; W. A. Doyle, cloth room, and J. S. Burnsley, master mechanic and assistant superintendent. B. C. T.

Vass, N. C.—Vass Cotton Mills

The Vass Cotton Mills are running along nicely with plenty of orders for a few months of uninterrupted operations.

Officers and key men in this organization are: A. Cameron, president; W. B. Graham, secretary and treasurer; H. C. Callahan, superintendent; W. H. Fray, overseer spinning, assisted by Charles Cameron at night; Joe Cameron, carding, assisted by John Stutts at night; W. A. Smith, winding, Harvey Jessup, night; Dunk Boggs is section man in spinning. B. C. T.

OBITUARY

W. C. EASON

Gastonia, N. C.—W. C. Eason, a former mill superintendent, but who had not been in the mill business for some years, died at his home here at the age of 64. He served as overseer at the Parkdale Mills here for five years and later was superintendent of the Harden Manufacturing Company, Worth, N. C., for several years.

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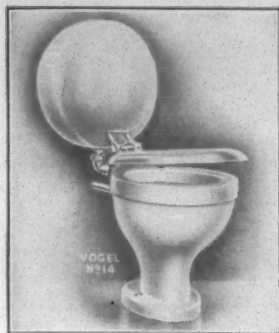
Murchison Urges Agreement With Japan On Cloth Imports

(Continued from Page 6)

Arbitrary application of quotas on Japanese goods through unilateral government action would be equally unwise because "such a procedure of our policy of non-discrimination would require the extension of the quota system to the goods of other countries. It is clearly not in the public interest that the United States burden its trade relationships with all countries by the setting up of a huge super-structure of restrictions when the only justification springs from the problems having to do with one country.

These approaches eliminated, the solution seems to lie in the development of action by the two nations and industries directly concerned on a basis of mutual consideration. This led to the suggestion of a flexible agreement mentioned above. This suggestion, "which I have indicated in such broad terms," Dr. Murchison concluded, "is submitted as an appeal to reason. If it is novel in its provisions, it is because of the novelty of the problem."

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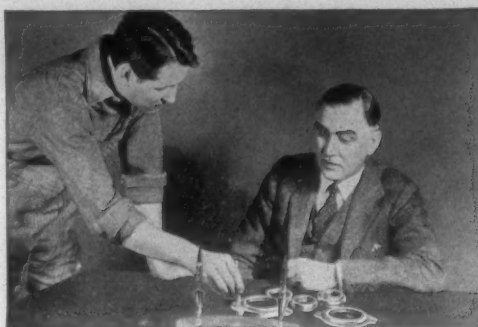
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